

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12th, 1865.

SENATE—Special Order—An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizens, Aliens, and Expatriation,'" and Mr. Benton's substitute, which bill and substitute are as follows:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that the national authority has been restored in all the States and Territories of the Union; and whereas, a more territorial Union is worthless, unless cemented and strengthened by general good will and fraternal feeling therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons coming within the purview of said act are hereby declared restored to and possessed of all the rights, privileges and immunities that they may have had under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth before the passage of said act.

2. This act shall take effect and be of force from and after its passage.

The substitute is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any person who shall have been a resident for the year preceding his application, and has been a citizen of Kentucky, and shall have forfeited such citizenship by having engaged in or have connected with the rebellion against the Government of the United States, or against this State, and shall have received pardon from the President of the United States, or having accepted the terms of the amnesty prescribed by the President, may be restored to citizenship by producing such pardon or his oath of amnesty, before any court of record of this Commonwealth, in the county where he resides, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the court by at least two witnesses, citizens of this State, that said applicant has for a year past behaved himself as a man of good moral character, has conformed to the requirements of said oath or pardon, and is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and to the Government thereof.

Sec. 2. That said court, being satisfied the application should be granted, shall cause the proceedings to be recorded, and make an order restoring such applicant to all the rights of citizenship.

Mr. LILLY proposed to strike out the word "any court of record" in the first section, and insert "any Circuit Court," which was rejected.

Mr. BENTON advocated the adoption of the substitute, as also did Mr. Black, and the same was opposed by Messrs. Botts and Gorin, the last named gentleman arguing against the constitutionality of the act as imposing pains and penalties before conviction.

Mr. LILLY proposed to amend the substitute by excluding from the benefit of the act all such as may have been guerrillas, which was adopted, and then as amended was rejected. Yeas 15; nays 21.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend so that the act should take effect from and after January 1, 1867, which was rejected.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM proposed to add to section first that all persons who had actively engaged in the rebellion should be required to swear allegiance to the United States and the State of Kentucky. Yeas 19, nays 17.

The vote was then on the passage of the bill, and was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Baker, Benton, Black, Botts, Bruer, Cardwell, Chandler, Chiles, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrison, Gorin, Granger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington, and Wright—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cook, Morrow, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, and Wm. J. Worthington—6.

A message from the Governor stated that no official information of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment had reached him, but that Mr. Seward had communicated to him that 18 States had ratified the same. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the Feeble Minded Institute which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. HARRIS—Revised Statutes—report of an act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15, Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862. Made special order for 11 o'clock to-day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth." Printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act to amend chapter 15, Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862. Printed and placed in the orders of the day.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Clerk of the Senate, announcing that they had concurred in the House resolution to elect a United States Senator on the 25th day of January, 1866.

The House then took up the bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons who may have lost any constitutional, legal, or other right or privilege by said act, shall be, and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be pleaded in bar to any prosecution or further proceeding, of any indictment, or other proceeding, growing out of said act.

Mr. BELL offered the following amendment to the substitute, viz:

Resolved, That said person do take and have recorded in the County Court Clerk's office of the respective counties of their residence, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and State of Kentucky, before they have the benefit of this act.

Messrs. Bell, Wolford, Stout advocated the adoption of the amendment, and Messrs. Lawrence, J. W. Davis, Conklin, Buckner, Kennedy, Bradley, Drafin, Lillard, Newell, and McHenry opposed its adoption. Mr. Stout moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, embodying the provisions of Mr. Bell's amendment.

Mr. Allen moved the previous question. Adopted.

Mr. Stout's motion was rejected.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. Bell's amendment to the substitute and was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, (H. Taylor), Allen, Anderson, Armstrong, Ballou, Baker, Bell, Bruce, Burchett, Carlisle, Carr, Degman, Faris, Finner, Gault, Gray, Gregory, Hawthorne, Huffaker, Lacy, McDaniel, Moore, Murphy, Myers, Owsley, Parrot, Patrick, Patten, Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shephard, Stout, Stroube, Van Seggern, Varner, Veatch, Wilson, Witten, Wolford, and Yandell—42.

NAYS.—Bjor, Bradley, Brien, Buckner, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrell, Conklin, Connor, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, Joseph W. Davis, Robert T. Davis, Drafin, Duval, Fisher, Ford, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Hudson, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lemon, Lillard, Lyon, McDowell, McGraw, McHenry, McMillon, Newell, Ogilvie, Poindexter, Potter, Priest, Rodman, Thomas, Thompson, Trahan, Vannetter, Josiah Veech, Webb, Williams, Wood, Woolfolk, Wright, and Young—52.

The bill then passed—Yeas 61, Nays 33. The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Education. Also the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, the report of the Quartermaster-General. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the report of Colocels Morrell and Gault. Printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13, 1865.

SENATE—Mr. GRAINGER asked leave to record his vote for the repeal of the expatriation law, which was granted.

Mr. STONE moved to reconsider the vote by which the same was passed. Which motion prevailed, and the consideration of bill was postponed until 11½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON—Judiciary—A bill to repeal an act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky and others in this State, approved October 1st, 1861; and the vote being taken on the same was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrison, Gorin, Granger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and W. J. Worthington—14.

Same—A bill to amend section 9, chapter 42, of the Revised Statutes, titled "Husband and Wife," requiring an oath from ministers of the Gospel before they are permitted to perform the marriage ceremony. The vote on the same was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrison, Gorin, Granger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington, W. J. Worthington and Wright—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow and Prall—12.

Same—A bill to repeal an act to amend an act passed August 30, 1862, requiring officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office, approved 21st February, 1863. Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, proposed a substitute, which was adopted. [Repeals the original act, and article 9 of an act to revise School Laws of Kentucky, approved Jan. 30th, 1864.] Passed.

Mr. GORIN—Judiciary—A bill concerning trunpike and plank roads. Passed.

Same—A bill to exempt from execution or attachment a homestead. [Amended so as to secure one thousand dollars, or less, to defendant in case of sale of real estate.] Re-committed.

Mr. C. T. WORTHINGTON presented the minority report of the board in the case of L. B. Goggin, whose seat is contested by W. C. Halbert, and recommended the passage of a resolution that W. C. Halbert is entitled to the seat and should have the same.

The consideration of the case was suspended until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

Reports—Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to amend 437th section, 4th chapter, Code of Practice. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to amend sub-division 6, of section 670, of the Civil Code, titled "Evidence." Passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the same, a bill to repeal an act amending section 681, of the Civil Code of Practice. [The amendment requires security for costs in suits brought by persons who come within the Confederate lines 30 days.] Passed.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 4, art. 1, of the Civil Code, titled "Attorneys." [Allowing a lien on any account, note, or other choses in action, which he may collect.] Passed.

Mr. DUDLEY—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the law of limitation in certain cases. Ordered to be printed, and made special order for Friday at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. HELM—Federal Relations—Resolution as a substitute for the original resolution endorsing President Johnson. Ordered to be printed.

Same—Resolutions in regard to the public debt.

Same—Resolutions of the State of Vermont, presented by a message from the Governor some days since. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOTTS—Finance—A bill to repeal the law allowing the Governor to employ persons to visit sick and wounded soldiers of Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. FIALI asked to be excused from the Committee on Federal Relations. Which was granted.

Mr. SWIGERT—Leave—A bill to incorporate the Woodford County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Judiciary.

Mr. C. T. WORTHINGTON—Resolution—In opposition to the amendment of the Federal Constitution. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUDLEY—Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee in regard to incorporated companies. Adopted.

Mr. WM. JOHNSON—Leave—A bill to amend Section 670 of the Civil Code. Codes of Practice.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Education. Also the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, the report of the Quartermaster-General. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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The House then adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1865.

SENATE—Mr. DUDLEY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported on the contested case of Thompson vs. Allan and recommended that the seat of Dr. Allan be declared vacant, and a warrant of election be issued.

Mr. PRALL made the report of the minority of the committee, taking the ground that the power of the Senate was exhausted when the board appointed by it had reported

that they had no power to consider the charge of military interference, and in view of the fact that the contestant had failed to make out a case.

Special order.—The majority report of the committee in the contested election case of Halbert vs. Goggin, which claimed the case for Goggin. The report was rejected. Yeas 14; nays 21. The question was then upon the adoption of the minority report, which gave the seat to Halbert, vacating that of L. B. Goggin.

At this stage of the case it was resolved to declare the seat of the Senator from the 31st District, Mr. Goggin, vacant, and refer the matter to the people.

The majority report in the case of Thompson vs. Allan was then voted on, and was adopted. Yeas 22, nays 12—and the seat of the Senator from the 29th District was declared vacant and referred to the people.

An act to take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a general State Convention. Postponed.

In the case of Thompson vs. Allan, 1,000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority, were ordered to be printed.

A House bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizen, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM proposed to so amend as to require all persons who have actively engaged in the late rebellion, and who have not had the pardon of the President, or who have not taken the amnesty oath, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, before restoration to the rights of citizenship. Mr. Landram spoke at length in support of his proposed amendment, and was responded to by Mr. Helm, of Hardin.

Mr. MORROW rejoined, and then various amendments were proposed, and the result was that the previous question was ordered, and first the amendment of Mr. Landram, amended so as to make it a misdemeanor for any judge of an election to refuse to take the vote of any qualified voter, and subject him to the pains and penalties denounced in the Revised Statutes, which was rejected, and then the bill was ordered to its third reading, which being read the original House bill was put on its passage and the result was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrison, Gorin, Grainger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, W. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—12.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—To repeal an act creating a soldiers' relief fund for Bourbon county. Passed.

Mr. YOUNG—Agriculture and Manufacture—Providing pay for the heads of red foxes, wild cats, wolves and gray foxes. Placed in orders of the day.

Same—to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the protection of sheep in this Commonwealth." Re-committed.

Special Order.—The House then took up the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, entitled "An act to pardon all persons who have heretofore committed the crime of treason against this Commonwealth." Said bill reads as follows:

Whereas, The power to pardon persons who have committed treason against this Commonwealth is, by the constitution, vested solely in the General Assembly thereof; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all persons who have, at any time heretofore, committed the offense or crime of treason against said Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby pardoned and absolved from all the pains and penalties thereto attached.

Sec. 2. Any person heretofore indicted for such offense, in any of the courts of this State, may plead this act in bar of the further prosecution of such indictment.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The question being taken, the bill was passed. Yeas 57; Nays 34.

Mr. WEBB—Privileges and Elections—To whom was referred the petition of A. J. Mershon, contesting the seat of G. W. Ballew, made a majority report, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. STOUT presented a minority report in the same case, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for same day.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz: Mr. CONKLIN—To prevent the dismissal of civil actions, on account of the wrongs complained of having been committed during the existence of martial law in this State or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Orders of the Day.—The House took up the bill to repeal an act approved 23d February, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons." Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act approved 22d February entitled "An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. HARRIS proposed to amend the 1st section of the bill by adding the words, "that this repeal shall not effect pending actions." Adopted.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 46; nays 45.

House bill to appeal an act, entitled, "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth," approved August, 22d, 1862, requiring an additional oath for jurors." Passed. Yeas 57; nays 33.

House bill to repeal an act, entitled "an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to amend section 1, art. 3, chapter 32, Revised Statutes, approved Feb 11, 1858,'" approved March 15, 1862. Passed. Yeas 50, nays 39.

The vote to reconsider the bill rejected yesterday in relation to the salaries of Circuit and other Judges was reconsidered.

And then the House adjourned.

DECISION OF JUDGE JOHNSON IN THE CASE OF GEX. PALMER.—In the Louisville Circuit Court Judge Johnson delivered the following opinion and order relative to the indictments against Major-General John M. Palmer for enticing slaves from their masters:

An indictment was returned on this day, by the Grand Jury of Jefferson county, against Palmer, which charges him with aiding and assisting Ellen, a slave of S. R. Womack, to escape from her owner, in violation of the statutes of Kentucky, which declares such aiding and assisting a felony, and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. The defendant, by his counsel, appeared in court, and moved the court to quash the indictment on several grounds, which were urged in argument. One point raised by counsel is con-

sidered decisive of the case, and will only be noticed.

The act of the Kentucky Legislature under which the indictment is framed, presupposes the existence of slavery in Kentucky, and the act was intended to protect the right of the masters to their property in the slave. When slavery ceased to exist all acts of the Legislature of slave holding States, making it felony to aid them to escape from the service of the owner, became a dead letter, and ceased to have any obligations or effect.

The court judicially takes notice of the facts that the requisite number of States had adopted the amendment proposed to the Federal Constitution before the return of the indictment in this case, and at that time slavery did not exist in Kentucky, and consequently all penal and criminal acts of the Kentucky Legislature merely *malum prohibitum*, predicated on the rights of the master to the services of the slave, and must fall with slavery, and consequently were not in force at the time the indictment in this case was found.

It is a principal of the criminal law that after the repeal or expiration of a criminal or penal statute merely *malum prohibitum*, no judgment can be rendered for a violation of that statute committed even while in force, because to authorize a judgment against the violation of such law, it must be in force at the date of the judgment.

The motion to dismiss the indictment is sustained.

Message from the Governor.

The following message was sent to the Legislature on Monday last. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Dec. 9, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the final adjournment of the last General Assembly Richard Hawes, indicted in the Bourbon and Franklin circuit courts for treason; Wm. E. Simms, indicted for treason in the Bourbon circuit; and James A. S. Percell, James A. Percell, and Thomas J. Percell, indicted for treason in the Knox circuit, have petitioned me for pardon. Reprives have been granted to each until the end of your present Assembly, pursuant to the power vested in me by article 3, section 10, Constitution of Kentucky; and I now lay their cases before you, to whom the power of pardoning is reserved by the article aforesaid, with the recommendation that they be pardoned. No other applications have been made to me; but there are doubtless many similar cases within the State.

Entertaining the opinion that acts of treason committed within the State, in aid of the recent rebellion against the United States, the structure of our Government necessarily merges the treason against the State in that against the United States; I therefore hold that a pardon from the President of the United States, either by special pardon or by general amnesty, acquires all entitled to such amnesty, or holding such pardon, of all liability for treason in any State court. Were the law ruled otherwise, the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions securing the citizen from being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense, would be nullified. Although the act of levying war within a State against the Government of the United States may, if successful, have the effect of overthrowing the State Government, yet it cannot be but the one offense—the crime of treason against the Federal Government—against which it was levied. In treason either the one or the other Government must have the exclusive jurisdiction, otherwise a conflict of jurisdiction would ensue, and the constitutional guaranty against being twice enjoined would be disregarded.

If the levying of war be only against the State Government, then the State tribunals have exclusive jurisdiction; but if it be

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

| FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE. | | |
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| | LEAVES. | ARRIVES. |
| Morning Express..... | 7:45 A. M. | 9:15 A. M. |
| Evening Express..... | 3:35 P. M. | 5:45 P. M. |

| FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON. | | |
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| | LEAVES. | ARRIVES. |
| Morning Express..... | 9:20 A. M. | 7:45 P. M. |
| Evening Express..... | 5:50 P. M. | 3:30 P. M. |

| Stage Departures. | | |
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| | LEAVES. | ARRIVES. |
| Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... | 9:30 A. M. | 8:00 A. M. |
| Shelbyville, (Daily)..... | 8:00 A. M. | 8:00 A. M. |
| Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... | 10:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

On our first page will be found a condensed statement we have made from the Report of the Secretary of War, of affairs in his Department. The synopsis of the Report of Secretary McCulloch is from the New York Mercantile Journal and gives all points of interest, well stated.

Protest Against the Amendment.

We publish to-day the protest against the Constitutional Amendment offered in the lower House by the member from Breckinridge. This action on the part of this gentleman has rather surprised us as it does not accord with that wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship for which we have heretofore given him credit. He, with other Conservatives of his stamp, have opposed the passage of the Amendment. On that point their record is clear. The whole country understands now that Kentucky, as at present represented in her Legislature, condemns the Amendment as unconstitutional, tyrannical, subversive of state rights, and as flagrantly rebellious as the late Southern rebellion. But the country does not agree with Kentucky on these points. Her arguments in proof of all the ills which are to flow from the ratification of the Amendment have failed to convince any sister State in the Union of the existence in it of any ill.

Three-fourths of the States have ratified the Amendment. It would be the part of modesty now in Kentucky to accept the voice of the people as the voice of wisdom and loyalty. Or if modesty in politics is an unknown virtue, it would be the part of wisdom and justice to accept the decision of the majority of the people and to abide by their will, as in a republic—according to favorite Democratic doctrine, of the old style, of course—the majority should rule. But if from the morality of politics these two virtues have also been dropped, then let that semi-virtue rule, quiet acquiescence, making the best of a bad bargain, especially when it cannot be helped.

But don't let us scold—protesting cannot do any good. For the last twelve months every Conservative breath has borne a protest, but it has not been listened to. If it could not change the minds of the people before ratification it can do no good after—it if it could not save slavery when living it cannot resuscitate the dead; it cannot even shock into it a galvanic life for it is stone dead. Nothing remains but for the announcement of the ratification of the amendment to bury it out of our sight forever. And let Kentucky respond, "Amen."

Though it can do no good, protesting may work much harm. It will injure the State not only in her reputation abroad but in her interests at home. Instead of still resisting the decree of fate and thus strengthening the prejudice against the freedmen, it should be accepted and every means used to keep their favor and labor. Kentucky needs laborers and here they are at hand. They are suited for the needed work—are thoroughly at home in our fields and in our households and with our stock. And there is a mutual acquaintance springing from the close relation so long existing between master and slave which is itself a great addition to the worth of the laborer. Kentucky, consulting her own interests, should cease protesting now against that act by which her slaves are freed, and adapt herself as speedily as possible to their new condition.

The whole question of the right and wrong of the Amendment has been amply discussed. Now let it cease. When the announcement of its ratification is made by authority, that should be an end of controversy on the subject. All should go to work with a will, still to strengthen the bonds of the Union and to establish permanent peace and good will.

Repealing the Expatiation Act.

An act to repeal the Expatiation Act has been passed in each House of the Legislature. The original bill was to repeal without conditions or exceptions, but an amendment was offered in the Senate by Senator Landrum and in the House by Mr. Bell requiring the expatriated to take an oath of allegiance before being admitted again to the full rights of citizenship. The Amendment was adopted in the Senate by a majority of two votes, and was lost in the House.

Since the close of the rebellion gentlemen have grown very squeamish about this act. When it was raging they saw nothing unconstitutional in the act, nothing but what the safety of Kentucky required, nothing but what Kentucky traitors well merited. What is wrong about it now, then? The rebellion has terminated. But does this necessitate the wiping out from our legislation of every condemnation of treason and all punishment of traitors? Does it call for a turning of the tables upon those who for four years have revelled in Kentucky blood and Ken-

tucky spoils to still carry on their persecution at the ballot box? Though they murdered and robbed our citizens at will yet they have failed with the bullet, and now Conservatives, even victims themselves of their cruelty and rapacity, put the ballot in their hands and tell them to go on with their work.

True mercy is a noble attribute—a cringing before and fawning upon an enemy is the opposite. And this latter is the character of Conservative interference now with the Expatiation Act. When it was enacted guerrillas—for it is to them we allude in this article—had no vote, they were killing off voters and especially of the loyal kind. So they were playing into the hands of their sympathizing brethren, and the Expatiation Act could do them no harm, while the show of loyalty there was in advocating it would benefit these brethren. Enough of the loyal men, though, were not killed off—their expression at the ballot box last summer was a trumpet blast in the ears of Conservatives, and they need more voters. In their need they turn to these thousands of guerrillas who have been desolating their State and homes, and by a repeal of the Expatiation Act, ask for their assistance in keeping them in place and power. Is not their conduct despicable? That gallant soldier who well knows these miscreants, Col. Wolford, and others of his stamp protest against this fawning upon their old foes. But it was of no avail, for in the scale between political power, and honor, patriotism and true manliness, the Conservative influence is thrown with the former.

The spirit revealed in the repealing of this Act does not speak well for the loyalty or wisdom of our State. Those rebels who went out of the State and boldly cast their lot with the Confederacy and have now returned to their homes; acknowledging defeat and allegiance, may be entrusted with the privileges of citizenship. But those who remained at home as spies, to murder and rob and to furnish supplies and hiding places to guerrillas, can no more be trusted now than then. And to entrust them now with power is to reward treason and punish loyalty. This probably, however, is the reason many have for so doing.

"Pica" vs. Observer and Reporter.

The Lexington Conservative organ, in noticing the debate of Monday in the Senate on Senator Benton's resolution to take up and consider the question of repealing all laws relating to slavery in this Commonwealth, in consequence of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, makes quite a blunder. It says that "Conservative speakers expressed their readiness to undertake such Legislation as might be found necessary and proper immediately on the receipt of official information that the Amendment had been ratified by the requisite number of States." Senator Gorin expressed such an opinion. But it was not so with the other senators who took part in the debate.

As Senator Helm objects to what we said respecting his remarks on this subject we will give an extract from a letter to the Louisville Democrat. No one can doubt "Pica's"—the correspondent—Conservatism. He is continually on the watch to detect a peg on which to hang some complaint against the Government. And when he can find others of his way of thinking he is very apt to represent them correctly. He says that Senator Cochran "opposed the resolution because no notification of the ratification of the amendment had been received, General Palmer to the contrary notwithstanding—because, if such notification were received, it did not follow that such legislation must be adopted, denied the power of any number of States to amend the Constitution as to swallow up and absorb the rights expressly reserved to the States by the Federal Constitution, among which is the right to regulate each State for itself its own domestic concerns, which embraces the question of slavery—condemned the rebellion of the Southern States—had drawn his sword to suppress it. It was an attempt to override the Constitution. All attempts to trample upon that instrument were rebellion, and the action of the Southern people in attempting to do so was no more blameworthy than the attempt now being made by the dominant party to destroy the efficacy of that instrument."

Here Senator Cochran, according to Pica's representation, denounces the attempt to enforce the Constitutional Amendment as rebellion, flagrant as that of the South. He said nothing of taking proper measures to place the State in accord with the provisions of that Amendment, while the tenor of his remarks held forth a plainly contrary inference. "Pica" further says that Senator Helm reiterated and endorsed the position of the Senator from Shelby. We believe Pica's report to be correct. The character of the debate on Senator Benton's resolution revealed no readiness to accept the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. It rather favored the opposing and utter State rights against the national law.

CAN YOU FORGIVE HER?—Go to Mr. Bell's and learn. He has received a fresh supply of Anthony Trollope's new work with the above title. This, his last novel, has been received with great favor by the reading public and is meeting with an extensive sale. It made its first appearance in Harper's Magazine and added greatly to the interest of that popular monthly. The volume in which it now appears is profusely and appropriately illustrated by H. K. Browne. Novel readers will enjoy a rich treat in its perusal.

Treason at a Premium.

The lower House of the Legislature passed an act yesterday morning repealing an act to punish disloyal and treasonable practices, approved February 22, 1864. This act has special reference to "guerrillas, robbers, bandits, or armed bands," engaged in "destroying or injuring lives and property in this State." This the lower House repeals, and receives and invites back all "guerrillas, robbers and bandits," to a full participation in the government of the State. We venture to assert that a greater outrage has never been committed on the people of Kentucky. For four years these men have been riding about Kentucky killing, stealing and spying—breaking every law of God and man—and now they are to be pardoned by law of the Legislature and admitted to all the rights and privileges of those who, all during the war, have stood true to the Union, and for this have suffered the loss of life and property at the hands of these very men.

The power is in the hands of the Conservatives to control matters as they please, and there is no use in Union men complaining. But they may as well prepare for the worst. The next step perhaps may be to pass an act driving Union men from the State. This would be consistent with the course of the present Legislature. They have gone to work to enoble treason and to make loyalty odious. And they are endeavoring, if not to enact laws against the Union men, so to excite public opinion as that all their efforts in behalf of the Union and for Kentucky's welfare, may meet with a miserable failure, and they themselves suffer in purse and person.

There is no use in disguising it. When a Kentucky Legislature votes to restore to the full rights of citizenship those whom they themselves have declared "robbers and bandits," they themselves approve of their acts and condemn those who have resisted their infamous course. Nay, further, they invite them to go on in their nefarious practices. In the repeal there is no word of condemnation of guerrillas, but, legitimate inference, by an approval of all that they have done for the ruin of the State and of its loyal citizens.

That the people of Kentucky may know who have thus voted, we append the Ayes and Nays on the question of repeal.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker Taylor, Messrs. Leadley, Bradley, Brien, Buckner, Bush, Calhoun, Clark, Hill, Conklin, Connor, Corbett, Corbin, Craycroft, R. T. Davis, Davall, Fisher, Ford, W. H. Gardner, Gatewood, Gregory, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Hudson, Lawrence, Lemon, Lillard, Lyon, McDaniel, McCreary, McHenry, McMillan, Ogletree, Parrott, Priest, Thomas, Thompson, Trahan, Josiah Veach, Webb, Williams, Wolford, Wood, Woolfolk, Wright—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Armstrong, Ballou, Baker, Bell, Bijur, Bruce, Burchett, Carlisle, Carr, Degnan, Driffin, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Hawthorne, Huffaker, Kennedy, Lee, McDaniel, Moore, Murphy, Myers, Nowell, Owsley, Patrick, Patten, Poindeexter, Potter, Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Rodman, Russell, Shepherd, Stout, Stroube, Van Seggern, Jackson Veach, Wilson, Whitten, Vandell, Young—45.

Dr. Hugh Rodman, of Frankfort, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of pensioners and applicants for pensions in this section of Kentucky. He has received the appointment from the Pension Bureau. All applicants should apply to Dr. Rodman for examination. It is no longer necessary to visit Cincinnati or Louisville for this purpose. Being a regular appointee, but the one Surgeon need be consulted.

Now is the time to buy you a Diary for next year—they cost but little more than an ordinary memorandum book and are far more useful. Every Lawyer, Doctor and business man needs one. Call at Bull's—and he will sell you one cheap.

House Resolutions and Protest.

Mr. LILLARD reported the following resolutions on Monday last, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the sense of the General Assembly of Kentucky, that all powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution of the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are in the language of the Constitution itself, reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Resolved, That the right to regulate the elective franchise is not conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, but is reserved to the States, and the States alone can declare who shall not exercise and enjoy that right.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions in relation to the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion against the United States, which resolutions were recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, are revolutionary and treasonable in their character, and that the passage of a law by Congress of the United States, indicated in said resolutions, would be utterly destructive of State rights and State sovereignty, and of our republican form of government, and would convert the American Union into a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That we deprecate as fully and completely said resolutions as does His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed and instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our Senators be directed and instructed, to present said copies to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN reported the following protest, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have been informed, in a proclamation, which issued from the Headquarters of Gen. Palmer, commanding in the Department of this Commonwealth, that the requisite number of States having voted in favor of it, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, and that slavery no longer exists in Kentucky. Against this announcement and against this mutilation of the Constitution, we, the members of the General Assembly of Ken-

tucky, before the people of the nation, earnestly and solemnly protest.

We protest against the proclamation of the General commanding as a piece of presumption. Martial law having been removed from the State, all information of national action should be communicated to the people of the State by the Executive officer thereof, who no doubt will, at the proper time, give them the necessary information.

We protest against the amendment, because Kentucky is the only State affected by it to the loss of slave property, and it therefore operates unequally and unjustly upon her interests.

We protest against it, because Kentucky, having exhibited her devotion to the Government and proved her loyalty by furnishing nearly ninety thousand soldiers for the war against the rebellion, whose prowess was unsurpassed by those of any other State, should have been trusted with the disposition of a question so vitally affecting her material interests.

We protest against it, because it is destructive of our original plan of government in the distribution of powers to the States and the nation. It is an unconstitutional interference with vested rights and the private affairs of the people of the State. It is a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, at the expense of the States.

For these and other causes, we protest against the amendment, and appeal to the sober second thought of the people, not for redress of wrong, for we are without remedy, but for the restoration of the rights of States.

Explanation from Ex Gov. Helm.

We have received the following account of Senator Helm's remarks on Monday last on the resolution offered by Senator Benton. The Senator's version differs somewhat from ours. We thought we had taken down his remarks as he uttered them, but not wishing to do any injustice to the Senator we publish the version, which he furnishes us.

On the resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of repealing all laws in relation to slavery offered by Senator Benton, the Senator announced that the constitutional amendment had been ratified and the fact would soon be announced.

The Senator from Hardin, Mr. Helm, thought the inquiry premature. When that announcement shall be made he was ready to cooperate with the Senator in the passage of laws suited to the condition of the colored population. Whilst he held that slavery was held by the State of Kentucky under the reserved powers of the States, and that no number of States could deprive a State of one of her reserved powers without the consent of the people of that State, he was ready to yield obedience until the question could be settled as the law of the land.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Benton said the Senator from Hardin was preparing to raise the standard of rebellion against the authority of the general government, to which the Senator from Hardin replied: His opinion of the true theory of the government was that the general government was created by the people of the States and was vested with limited and specific powers. In this view I hold my first allegiance to the general government in all acts consistent with its legitimate and constitutional authority. In legislating on this floor as a Senator regulating the domestic affairs of the State, or under the reserved powers of the State, or in the performance of any act especially assigned to the Legislature, I hold my allegiance and duty is to the State of Kentucky. If in the performance of that duty an edict shall come from any federal authority directing the manner in which I shall discharge that duty, I would treat such edict or command with that manly contempt and indifference which would become the dignity of a Kentucky Senator. If this would be rebellion against the federal authority the Senator can make the most of it. But as I am no man for war, or the shedding of blood, I wish the Senator to understand that my rebellion will be limited to a tongue or paper fight.

Senator Helm then said, we have information equally authoritative, that the counting the States which had ratified the proposed Amendment, several States had been counted which were late in rebellion and those States had been denied representation on the floor of Congress. The President in his Message concedes to Congress the exclusive right to judge of the qualification of its members. So far as we have information through the papers it seems manifest that there is a majority of the members of the dominant party who hold to the opinion that those States are now held as a conquered foreign country and ought to be so regarded and treated. For that or some other cause, their relations to the general government had been disturbed in such manner as to justify a denial of representation on the floor of Congress.

The President dissents from that opinion, and I am ready to be with the Senator from Kenton in sustaining the President. But the President seems to think he has exhausted his power. Now I present for the consideration of the Senator this view of the subject. Suppose Congress persists in its refusal to allow those States representation on the floor of Congress. Will not that fact present a serious embarrassment in the way of the President and Secretary in making official proclamation of the ratification? The two departments of the government differ on this vital question. Will the Executive department make haste to announce the ratification and thus present to the American people the singular political anomaly of one department acting under law proclaiming those States as holding such relations to the government as enables them to assist in changing the Constitution, the supreme law, whilst the other department persists in their opposition to their right to participate in the ordinary legislation under the Constitution. Let us await the final result of this conflict of opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, December 12th, 1865. CASES DECIDED.

Turpin vs Baxter, Madison; Reversed on original and affirmed on cross appeal.

Ballard vs Todd, do, Madison; reversed.

Thomas vs Hall, do, do, Madison; reversed.

FRANKFORT, December 13th, 1865. CASES DECIDED.

Branton vs Green, Madison; affirmed.

Henderson & Nash, R. R. Co., vs S. & R. Moss, Henderson; reversed.

Hudgens vs Commonwealth, Frankfort; affirmed, dissenting opinion by Judge Robertson.

Court took a recess until the 6th day of Feb'y. 1866, and will then commence with the 1st day's business and call the docket regularly on from day to day till the same is completed.

The House Committees.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says, there is not more than the usual amount of swearing from disappointed aspirants about the composition of the House committees. Thad. Stevens, whose pernicious financial views were thought to be dangerous, is put off the Ways and Means Committee, but he is at the head of the Appropriation Committee, which his friends claim still carries the lead of the House with it. Kasson and Blow, from the Ways and Means, go with him. Garfield is transferred from the Military Affairs Committee to a higher place on the Ways and Means, at Secretary McCulloch's request, and, in accordance with his own desires, John A. Bingham, whose friends had expected him to have a place on his old committee, the Judiciary, is left off altogether, but at Secretary Stanton's request, he is put on the Committee on Military Affairs, on account of his familiarity with the policy of the Department concerning arbitrary arrests, the trial of the conspirators, and that class of subjects. There seems now to be a general acquiescence in the retention of Dawes at the head of the Election Committee. Raymond's friends are disappointed at the disposal made of him, but Raymond himself says he is entirely satisfied. There is dissatisfaction among some with the composition of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and for this reason one of its members, Thos. J. Davis, of New York, asked to be and was excused by the House.

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR DANCES at the CAPITAL HOTEL, on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.
Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.
Wednesday, January 21st, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.
Geo. W. MOORE, Secretary.
Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 21, 1865-2m.

W. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD, MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

DRALERS IN

Fine Groceries, PURE OLD WHISKEY, BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES, FRUIT, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Nov. 28, 2m—Yeoman copy.

SUGARS, COFFEES, & TEAS. CRUSHED, POWDERED, AND GRANULATED Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Coffee Sugars.

Choice Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee, tin-powder, Young Hyson, and Oolong Teas.

Nov. 28-2m GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

SUNDRIES. Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, and kits, White Fish, Potomac Roe Herring, Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco, and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually kept in a first class Family Grocery establishment, on hand and for sale by

Nov. 28-2m GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

FRESH OYSTERS!! We are regularly in receipt of C. S. MALTBUS celebrated

Pearl Oysters, which we will sell low by the Can and half Can.

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FINE LIQUORS!! The best quality and favorite brands of OLD WHISKEY, WINE AND BRANDIES.

For sale by GRAY & TODD. Nov. 28, 1865-2m—Yeoman copy.

CONFECTIONERIES!! To our stock of Confectioneries and Fancy Articles,

We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city.

Nov. 28, 1865-2m. GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

FRUITS, &c. WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY of the following Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Sauces, &c., &c.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, APPLES, PRUNES, RAISONS, CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, BRAZ. NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

Nov. 28-2m—Yeoman copy.

PUBLIC SALE. I WILL sell to the highest bidder at

KEEN'S CORNER, IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER, 15TH, 1865,

AT 9 1/2 O'CLOCK, the following Public property consisting of—

Hats, Caps, Over Coats, Dress Coats, Cavalry and Knit Jackets, Trowsers, Gum and Woolen Blankets—Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Sibley, Wall, and Bell and Shelter Tents, Tent Flies, Axes, Hatchets, Pick Axes, Shovels, Spades, Mess Pans, &c., &c.,

Sale Positive. TERMS CASH. S. G. SADDARTH. Q. M. Gen'l of Ky.

Dec. 12. 1865.

CITY ELECTION. OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, Dec. 5, 1865.

Ordered: That an election for City Attorney and Eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve the ensuing year, be held at the Court House in said city, on the 1st Saturday in January next, and that J. B. Crutcher and John Baltzell be judges to superintend said election. By order of the Board.

J. B. CRUTCHER, C. B. C. C. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Dec. 12-1865—Yeoman Copy.

LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO. Dec. 15-1865.

SANTA CLAUS COMING!!
LOUIS WEITZEL
Has a large and well selected Stock of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES!
Also a full supply of
CONFECTIONERY
OF ALL KINDS.
For sale cheap, at his
HEAD-QUARTERS
On Saint Clair street.

FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR DANCES at the CAPITAL HOTEL, on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

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E. H. TAYLOR, President.
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ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, APPLES, PRUNES, RAISONS, CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, BRAZ. NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

Nov. 28-2m—Yeoman copy.

PUBLIC SALE. I WILL sell to the highest bidder at

KEEN'S CORNER, IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER, 15TH, 1865,

AT 9 1/2 O'CLOCK, the following Public property consisting of—

Proclamation by The Governor.

\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACOB GILTNER, stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court, for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Giltner has fled from justice, and is now going at large.
Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jacob Giltner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Clay County within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.
Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Dec. 2, 1865.

THE PLACE TO BUY
FINE CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
CHEAP!

IS AT
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
No. 30 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equalled by few and surpassed by none.
CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN THE CITY.
Dec. 1, 1865

W. H. AVERILL,
DRUGGIST, FRANKFORT, KY.,
Sells Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,

Coal Oil and Lamps,
A large and beautiful assortment of
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles,
Together with an assortment of
Musical Instruments,
—AND—
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended to.
L. WEITZEL. V. REBERBICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have removed their establishment three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confectionery Store.
They will be happy to see their customers at their new stand, where they will continue to carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.
Dec. 5, 1865.

"I Complete Pictorial History of the Times."
"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Critical Notices of the Press.
"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—New London Advertiser.
"The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.
"This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—N. Y. Evening Post.
"A necessity in every household."—Boston Transcript.
"It is at once a leading political and historical analyst of the nation."—Phil. Press.
"The best of its class in America."—Boston Traveller.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.
The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
TERMS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied free for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at \$4 00 each, in one remittance; or six Copies for \$20 00.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of express, for \$7 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Nov. 24.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, DIXIE HOUSE,
601 25, 1865, 15.
New York City.

NEW CASH STORE!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!
HULL & DAY,
Dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:
TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS.
GREEN AND BLACK TEA,
SUGAR AND COFFEE,
BACON AND LARD,
CANNED FRUIT,
DRIED FRUIT,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS,
EGGS,
The celebrated Baltimore STAR
OYSTERS!
Fresh and fine—received daily

SODA,
BUTTER,
CRACKERS,
WHITE FISH,
STONE WARE,
POWDER & SHOT,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,
WOODEN & STONE WARE,
CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.
WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a
GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,
with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.
We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed.
Aug. 25, 1865
HULL & DAY.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE!
Literature, Science, and Art.
New Volume begins January 1866.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:
London Quarterly, Revue de Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Popular Science Review, Cornhill Magazine, Saturday Review, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Chambers's Journal, Westminster Review, Dublin University Mag., Edinburgh Review, Art Journal, London National Review.
We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, and OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.
Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STYL. ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events. Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.
TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20.
The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,
W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., New-York.
Nov. 14, 51

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents.
Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated. Collections made. Land entered. Taxes paid and Titles examined in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.
Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate on Auction.
Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, etc. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintances with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.
June 13, 1865—6m.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR OUR
Great National Work
THE
Standard History of the War!
CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "great conflict" from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.
This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oct. 10, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
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E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
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GUNPOWDER.
WM. CROMEY,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER,
No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse always on hand and for sale.
Nov 21—lm.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Court of Frankfort, Woodbury, Youngbush, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
March 16, 1863—1t.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of SANGRETT, Pittsburgh, Youngbush, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twt.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS),
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.
April 18, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE
HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lebban's.
July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862—1t.]

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1t.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS
(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,
In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.
Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.
BOARD OF VISITORS.
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. L. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.
THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—healthful—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.
To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.
July 14, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—1t.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.
CIRCULAR
BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.
SAML' GILL, Superintendent.
The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 19, 1864

Proclamation by the Governor
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
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By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
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REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor
\$500 REWARD.
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E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Sept. 15—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailor of Estill county within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
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